

The Young Sun Daily News

No. 7152

十一月七日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1880.

九月七日

十一

香港

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 7. NOUARNAH, British bark, 846 t. T. Taylor, Keelung 3rd November.

Coals. D. LAPRAIK & Co.

November 7. KOKONOE MARU, Japanese str. 1,333. P. Ditholeen, Kobo 2nd November. General. —M. B. M. S. Co.

November 8. DIAMANTE, British str. 612.

E. T. Cullen, Manila 5th November.

Sugar and Hemp. RUSSELL & Co.

November 8. JAVA, Dutch str. 1,035. J. de Ginder, Haiphong and Nhaiphong 5th November. RIVER. STENK & Co.

November 8. YANKEE, French str. 2,393. Champenois, Shanghai 5th November.

Mails and General. —MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

November 8. PENDO, British steamer, 652.

J. C. Chan, Haiphong 5th Nov. Rice.

GEO. E. SEVERN & Co.

November 8. EVA, Spanish steamer, 222.

F. Blasco, Manila 5th November. General. —REMEDIES & Co.

November 8. WEEB, German bark, 916. H. Hellmers, Cardiff 6th July. Coal.

CAPTAIN.

November 8. HERMINE, German bark, 350.

F. Meyer, Newchwang 26th Oct. Beans.

CAPTAIN.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 8TH.

Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.

Glamis Castle, British steamer, for London.

Manila II, German bark, for Chelou.

Welle, German steamer, for Holow.

Pacific, German steamer, for Matupi.

DEPARTURES.

November 8. GLAMIS CASTLE, British str. for Singapore and London.

PASSAGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Yen-tai, str. from Shanghai. —For Hongkong. —Mr. and Mrs. B. Jackson, Messrs. S. Hunter, Morris Gray, C. F. Clater, Fletcher, b. b. s. Elmer, W. Raines, De Vascon, R. L. Lyall, Heimann, Cassano, R. P. Tourned, W. F. Falk, John Stark, G. H. Hart, J. D. Morris, John Morris, Dou. A. Ariza, and Don. B. Ariza, and 120 Chinese.

For Jui, str. from Haiphong. —Dr. Mr. Schreiber, and 1 English Missionary and 1 Chinese.

For EVA, str. from Manila. —163 Chinese.

For Diamante, str. from Marseilles. —Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and servant, Miss Churchill, and Miss Mary, —Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wilson, —Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stetson, —Mr. and Mrs. G. Albers, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Mrs. Palanoy and child, Margaret Bombo, —Messrs. T. Green, A. Westall, H. Collins, E. Bain, G. Greig, John Nesbit, and Mitchell.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
A. FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PHARMACEUTICALS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co. or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1880.

BACON says: "The best Governments are always subject to be like the fairest crystals, when every icicle or grain is seen, which in aoulder stone is never perceived." So also is it with systems of justice. Amongst the most prominent characteristics of the English people is their respect for the law and its administration. Even the uniform of the police, commands respect for the office of the man, and the command, feeling entertained towards judges and magistrates, almost reaches that of veneration. Nor is this without cause. The English Bench has for centuries been occupied by men whose ability and integrity have done honour to it, and notwithstanding all that is said about the "Great unpaid," one has only to see the magistrates of a county assembled in quarter sessions, to feel proud that our country produces such men. But as the grains are more easily seen in the fairest crystals, so is unworthy conduct the more readily detected, and the more severely condemned in those who administer the law. And rightly so. As drunkenness is deemed a more heinous offence in a clergymen than in another, so, ungodly conduct bearing and passionate conduct more to be deplored in a judge. Judges and magistrates do sometimes fall short of the standard by which the nation tries the men holding those offices, and thus it is that a single, unwise decision of a country justice misleads a community throughout the land and the "Great unpaid" is made the theme of leading articles for the time being. When a judge falls short of the standard the indignation felt is greater in proportion as his office is higher. One of the stumbling blocks in the way of some few judges (very few, to the honour of the Bench, he it said) is the criticism to which they are subjected in the Press. This they resent as a personal matter, and sometimes even allow their passion so far to carry them away as to wreak vengeance on the offender. Thus we have recently seen in Australia a fine of £250 imposed upon a newspaper for daring to criticise a judge. The language made use of in the paper may have gone beyond the bounds of propriety, but it is impossible not to believe that the Bench in inflicting the fine was not influenced by vindictiveness rather than zeal for the public welfare. There could not have been any of the real feeling of *sabotage* if the pronouncing of such a judgment, even though the judge for the satisfaction of his constituents it is supposed that his ship has been painted. The *Chelmsford*, which left this port on the 11th ult., is a British ship of 750 tons, commanded by Captain Corry, and bound to San Francisco.

Although the known casualties that have occurred to vessels which have left this port during the past month have been numerous, there are probably still some to come, and it is to be regretted that the *Chelmsford* was the first to be reported as missing. It was stated last week that a vessel was seen in the offing, and that it was possibly the *Chelmsford*. Captain Besse, which recently experienced a typhoon, and was reported to be in the *Chelmsford*, and instead of a single vessel in the party there were only fifteen. In Peking, the Chinese say, six-tenths of the officials are for peace, and four-tenths for war.

A meeting of the members was held at the Recreation Club yesterday afternoon for the purpose of selecting the crews for the forthcoming Regatta. There was a good attendance. Messrs. W. D. Sampson, Richards, and Blandford, with Captain, having been elected to the command of the Royal Yacht Royal Yacht boat as follows:—W. D. Sampson (cox), Easton, Chinnam (cox), the Leela, Simpson, Dunman, Lawford (37th Regiment), Tomkiss, H. W. Sampson (cox), the Thibet, Richardson, L. F. Hughes, Clarke, Fisher, Caldwell (cox), the Arrow, Bennett, Marry, 27th Regiment, Fetherstonhaugh, R. N. Armitage (27th Regiment), Lewis (cox), the Victoria. The crews for the German and other cups will be selected by a committee on a future occasion.

A report reaches us from Macao to the effect that the authorities there have detained a Chinaman who recently arrived in a junk on account of some contradictions which occurred in a story he related to the Harbour-Master. This Chinaman states that he was the cook on the British bark *Chelmsford*, and that the vessel was lost on the *Pratas* Shoal; that the captain and crew were saved in the ship's boats, and that he was taken off by the junk which landed him at Macao. The Macao authorities are said to be detained this man on account of his escape, it is supposed that his ship has been painted. The *Chelmsford*, which left this port on the 11th ult., is a British ship of 750 tons, commanded by Captain Corry, and bound to San Francisco.

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The parties were not at one as to the course of the proceedings, some misunderstanding having arisen, and after a short discussion the hearing was adjourned until Monday, with costs of the day as against the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.

8th November.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

NO LEONG YUEN AND OTHERS V. LAN HAP
AND OTHERS.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley) and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Breerton and Weston, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Haydar, Q.C., and Mr. Ng Choy, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, for the defendants; and Mr. McKeown, instructed by Messrs. D. and J. D. McKeown, appeared for the plaintiff in behalf of Koo Teung Po and others, who claim to be interested in the suit and had taken out a summons in Chambas calling on the parties to shew cause why they should not be joined as defendants.

The parties were not at one as to the course of the proceedings, some misunderstanding having arisen, and after a short discussion the hearing was adjourned until Monday, with costs of the day as against the plaintiff.

POLICE COURT.

8th November.

BEFORE THE HON. M. S. TONKINSHY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Kong Auk was fined \$2 or seven days' hard labour for having in his possession eight iron bars which he could not account for.

He was sentenced to prison for six months.

EXTRACTS.

A DEMONSTRATION IN DIFFICULTIES.
A mean little port, and by way of a town
A house or two perched on a precipice crown,
Some acres of rock and of heather;
And naval commandant intent on the work
Of extracting these precious diamonds from the Turk
Before the break-up of the weather, the weather
Before the break-up of the weather, the weather
Before the break-up of the weather.

The admirals seated council were six,
And the number of plans of escape from the fix
Was three and three added together;
But all were agreed that the job must be done
Ere September had passed and October begun,
With its wonted effect on the weather, the weather
The wonted effect on the weather.

Craig Evans: "On! On!" But, said Austria: "Hold,
Have patience! Be not so impudently bold!"

"Your valour keep tight to its tether;
The Porte may give way—a week shall have flown!"

Said Russia: "May be; but 'tis late, and I own
I've the deepest distrust of the weather, the weather

The deepest distrust of the weather."

"For what are we waiting," said Italy, "pray?"

"Very surely," said France, "for the Porte to put it off."

Or Altimann to show the white feather."

Quoth Italy, "Humph! but staying we find

That while we're awaiting this change in the tides,

We are caught by the change in the weather, the weather

We're caught by the change in the weather."

Grovled Germany: "Maritime Pow' may detect

In this marine farce an impressive effect,

On the principle, 'Nothing like leather.'

But I—I prefer demonstrations by land,

Where the blow that impends from the menacing hand

Shows no intimation from weather, from weather

Shows no intimation from weather."

Thought England: "The Turk may be shattered,

doubt,

Twixt rebellion within and coercion without—

Two millions, an upper and under;

But many's the slip 'twixt the lip and the cup,

And his empire's remains may escape breaking up

Through the timely break-up of the weather, the weather

The timely break-up of the weather."

St. James's Gazette.

LORD REDESDALE AND THE FOOTMAN.

The little quarrel of Lord Granville and Lord Redesdale reminds one of the little incidents in which both noblemen were concerned some years ago. Lord Redesdale, somewhat shabbily dressed as it was, went round to Lord Granville one morning to see the Foreign Minister on business. Knocking at the door, he was received by the footman, who, without knowing who Lord Redesdale was, informed him curiously that Lord G. was not at home. "But, look 'ere," continued the flunkey, "just run and get me a pint of 'arf and 'arf, will you?"—producing a jug. "Certainly," replied Lord R., and taking the jug away he toddled for the bar. Bringing it back, he handed it to his footman, who first of all took a regular quencher, and then politely declining the offer of a second drink, quietly remarked, "Oh, by the by, when your master comes in, tell him that the Earl of Redesdale called to see him." You may imagine how the footman felt at that sublime moment, and how Lord Granville conveyed his displeasure to him when, after hearing the anecdote told amid roar of laughter in every club he went into, he arrived home and had an opportunity of hearing the flunkey's explanation.—Country Gentleman.

HOW A TURK DOES BUSINESS.

Of business at the Post Office in Constantinople an amusing description appears in the *Collegiate Gazette*. It may be remembered that the different European States have each their own postal establishment in the Turkish capital. The German there, however, performs the postal service not only for subjects of the Emperor William, but for the Turks themselves as well. The Turk is well known to be a lover of ceremony, and how little this feature contributes to the despatch of business, may be gathered from the following account of an incident of frequent occurrence at the German Post-office at Pera. In London or any city of Western Europe the transaction would be concluded in half a dozen words—"Two shillings worth of foreign stamps, please."—"Change for half-a-crown, thank you." In Stamboul this simple transaction assumes the following form. A turbaned Ottoman, approaching the pigeon-hole of the Post-office, bows repeatedly to the official, and laying his right hand on his breast, exclaims, "May the noble morning be fortunate for you, sir!" Official returning the salutation, inquires, "What is your pleasure?" The servant desires a few stamps, postage stamps, in order to send letters to Europe. My son, Abdullah Efendi, glass merchant, of the Aksarai, has travelled to London, and his family wishes to write to him. I myself, indeed, do not possess the accomplishment of writing, but a relative, the grandson of my first wife, a great uncle, the great pipe-bowl manufacturer of Topkapi, is master of that art, and he will pen the epistles for us."—"Very good; and how many stamps do you want, sir?" "Ah, my jewel; how many do I require? I suppose, will not be sufficient, for he will not return yet for four weeks; so give me two."—"Very good; here they are—two and a half piastres." What is that you say?—"I am not a piastrist; two piastres will do."—Two piastres was what I used to give some years back when Abdullah was previously in London, Wait, it was—"Quite right, Efendi; but since then the fee has been altered and the price is now greater."—It is so, apple of my eye? The price is greater, alas! alas! Herewith the Turk pulls out a roll of notes, seeing which the official exclaims, "No, my diamond; not! We take no paper money here; you must pay in silver."—"Ah, what? You take no paper? Why not? Surely it is good money of the Padishah, in whose realms you are! Well, well, I will give you hard money. I have with me some in copper."—"No, Efendi," rejoins the official, "we don't take copper either; you must pay in silver."—"Silver? By my head, I have none! Do me the kindness of taking copper, I will pay you the ariyal."—"Impossible, Efendi, I am not allowed to take it."—"Well, what am I to do, then, my son?"—"Go to the money-changer, he is sitting there in the corner."—"Ah, it is very hot; won't you really take copper?"—"I cannot under any circumstances."—Very well, then you shall have silver. Here it is!"—"Thanks!" This part of the business being concluded, the Turk asks, "When will the letter be sent off?"—"First tell me, father, when do you intend to write?"—"Oh, to-day; as soon as I get back from the fish market, which I must first go, I will have the letter written."—Then it will be despatched in the morning if you bring it here before two o'clock this afternoon."—"Excellent! and when will the answer come back?"—"Well, Efendi, that will depend on when your son posts his reply."—"Write a reply, my lamb; why, what are you thinking of, he will be at once, of course! Do you suppose he will keep his father waiting?"—"Very well; in this case the answer will arrive quickly; you may perhaps get it in ten days."—"Bravo! brave! Then I will come back to ten days' time. Good-bye! May Allah lengthen thy shadow, my heart."—Good-bye, sir, and may thy beard luxuriantly flourish.—Standard Correspondent.

CO-OPERATION AND COOKERY.

The quantity of rubbish that is printed every year in the newspapers on the subjects of Schools of Cookery, private Cooking, and dietary in general would be truly amazing, and did not one remember that the honours of type, ink, and paper are also bestowed on an equal, if not even a larger amount of nonsense, about the majority of things social and political. If there had been any "organs of public opinion" in the days of the *Post of Scripture*, that personage would assuredly have been an active correspondent of the journals of the period; and other rants would have written in reply to him: The foolish culinary correspondence which intermittently dribbles through the columns of the Press does a double mischief: first, in raising vain ideas of a bachelor or a brace of friends, or a young married couple, having a "pastry-cook's" dinner, sent in to them every day. To supply so small a repast at cheap rates would not put the pastry-cook's price for the "set" dinner which they offer to their friends. If some shrewd Frenchman or Italian would set up a *trattoria* in a well-to-do London suburb, and undertake to supply small diners at a reasonable price to the residences of his customers; and especially if *réstauré* kitchens were established in the side streets, all over the metropolis, our wives in the matter of bad cooks would be materially diminished; and a great boon would be conferred upon young married people who live in furnished lodgings or in small houses. The normal home cookery of such distressful persons is simply miserable. The husband is not selfish enough to dine at the club every day; and the pair are not happy enough systematically to patronise a restaurant. So they sit at home, and swallow ill-cooked food and gruel. With the succour of a *trattoria* over the way and a *réstauré* round the corner, they might be made happy. The introduction, on an extended scale, of the *réstauré* and *trattoria* systems might be deprecated on the score that it would tend to encourage the prevalence of incapacity and idleness among domestic cooks; but the plain truth is that the majority of English cooks are hopelessly bad; that notwithstanding the much-contested organisation of the more or less sham "National" School of Cookery and its branches, there does not appear to be any reasonable chance of our producing good cooks; and that those of us who have homes, and companions to make happy, do not wish to be driven perforce to a club or a restaurant when we want a succulent dinner.—Truth.

THE REVELYAN'S LIFE OF FOX.

Both the subject and the author conspire to provoke the expectation that the forthcoming life of Charles James Fox will be a light book. The great Whig statesman was a man of a most genial nature; indeed, many were of the opinion that Fox's ascendancy over his friends and his disciples was quite as much owing to his geniality as to his wit and eloquence. What charming letters Fox wrote on all sorts of subjects! One of the most delightful we have seen is an epistle on the note of the nightingale, addressed to Lord Grey, with citations about the nature of the note from old English, and even Greek poets. He winds up with the confession that he liked these researches as much better than those that related to Shaftesbury, Sunderland, &c., as he did those better than attending the House of Commons. 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